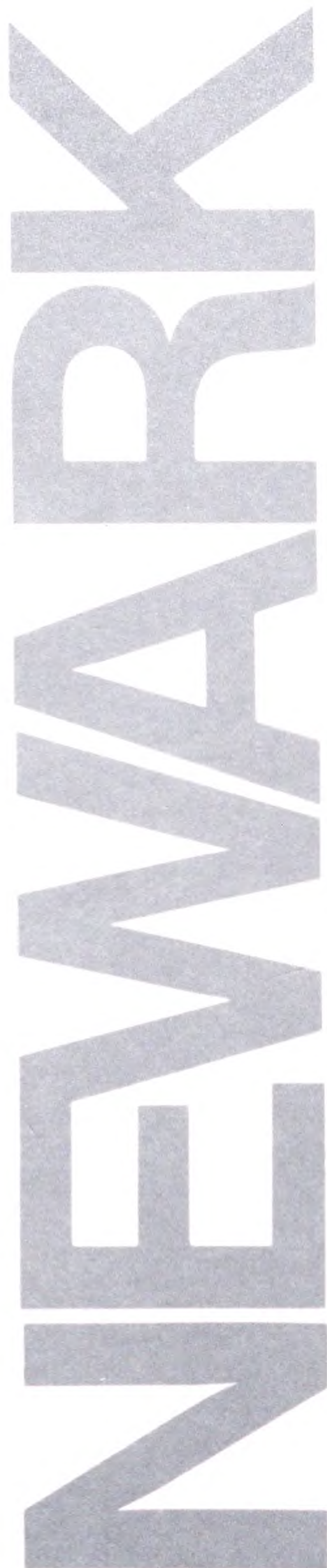


Program and Abstracts

**An Assessment of
Newark 1967-77**

**Conference
October 1, 1977 at
New Jersey Institute
of Technology**

**Conference
1967-77**



The Conference

The year 1967 marked a watershed in Newark's modern history. Violent civil disorders that broke out in the city contained profound human and social implications for Newark and the entire country. To note the passing of an eventful decade, the four public institutions of higher education in Newark are sponsoring the Conference on An Assessment of Newark, 1967-77, on October 1, 1977.

The Conference will place the civil disorders in historical perspective, evaluate socioeconomic and political trends in the city and region, and suggest options for public policy in dealing with Newark's problems. The sponsors hope that through data gathering and reasoned discussion, the participants will gain an objective view of the city's prospects.

The Conference is open to anyone interested in the City of Newark. Papers dealing with aspects of the city since 1967 will be presented in panel and workshops. Abstracts of the papers will be sent to those who pre-register. The proceedings of the Conference will be published separately.

The Sponsors

College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey

Essex County College

New Jersey Institute of Technology

Rutgers University

(College of Law, School of Criminal Justice, College of Arts and Sciences at Newark, Graduate School of Business)

Funding

The Conference is supported by the four public institutions of higher education in Newark and a grant from the New Jersey Committee for the Humanities.

Funds have also been provided by the S&H Foundation, sponsored by the Sperry and Hutchinson Company, and by the Newark business community.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE PROGRAM

CMDNJ	College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
ECC	Essex County College
NJIT	New Jersey Institute of Technology
NJSOA	New Jersey School of Architecture
R-NCAS	Rutgers-Newark College of Arts and Sciences
Rutgers	Rutgers-The State University of New Jersey

CONFERENCE ORGANIZERS

Conference Executive Committee

Stanley B. Winters (NJIT), Chairman and
Conference Director
Clement Price (R-NCAS)
Kara Smith (ECC)
Charles Vevier (CMDNJ)

Program Committee

Stanley B. Winters (NJIT), Chairman
Frank G. Abate (ECC)
Jean Anyon (R-NCAS)
Judith K. Barr (R-NCAS)
Mamie Bridgeforth (ECC)
Ermina Hahn (NJIT)
Mark Quinones (CMDNJ)
Alex Wyssession (CMDNJ)

Community Participation Committee

Kara Smith (ECC), Chairman
Mamie Bridgeforth (ECC), Co-chairman
Clement Price (R-NCAS), Co-chairman
Michael T. Doorley (Waiters,
Waitresses, Hotel, Motel Service
Employees, Cooks and Bartenders
Union, Local 109, AFL-CIO)
Henry A. Frazier (Friendly Fuld Neigh-
borhood Centers, Inc.)
Henry Kennedy (New Jersey Contractors
Development Office)

Charles K. Krantz (NJIT)
Victoria Muniz (ECC)
Ruth Reina (Planned Parenthood)
Mildred Seamon (ECC)
Brenda Ventri (Personnel Office, City
of Newark)

Exhibits and Audiovisuals

Alex Wysession (CMDNJ), Chairman
Jean Anyon (R-NCAS)
Walter J. Bojsza (NJIT)
Merwin E. Kinkade (NJIT)
Martin G. Levine (CMDNJ)
Mark Quinones (CMDNJ)

Arrangements

Frank G. Abate (ECC), Chairman
Delora Jones (R-Newark)
Barbara Lenoble (CMDNJ)
William M. Harris (R-Newark)
Frank G. McGuire (William G.
Hetherington & Co.)
William T. Reilly (NJIT)
Theodore Zaner (NJIT)

Cooperating Organizations

American Civil Liberties Union of
New Jersey
Aspira, Inc., of New Jersey
Fire Department, City of Newark
FOCUS (Field Orientation for Under-
privileged Spanish)
Friendly/Fuld Neighborhood Centers,
Inc.
Maternal and Infant Care Project -
CMDNJ
Mt. Carmel Guild
Municipal Council, City of Newark
Newark Business Community
Newark Public Information Office
Newark Public Library, New Jersey
Reference Division
Newark Redevelopment and Housing
Authority
Office of the Executive Superintendent
of Schools
Office of the Mayor
Police Department, City of Newark
Puerto Rican Veterans Association

The Salvation Army
Senior Citizens Golden Age Project
Stella Wright Christian Community

BACKGROUND OF THE CONFERENCE

The origin and planning of the Conference form a noteworthy story of cooperation in Newark - - cooperation among educational institutions, between institutions and community, and among people from many organizations, occupations, and backgrounds. This story is told in the following sketch.

In May 1976, six persons from the four public institutions of higher education in Newark met at the invitation of Stanley B. Winters, professor of history at NJIT. He proposed that they solicit the support of their respective institutions for a conference to be held in 1977 to mark the passing of a decade since the 1967 civil disorders in Newark. The purpose of the Conference would be scholarly and scientific; it would take the form of an evaluation or assessment of the city and its major cultural and socioeconomic trends. The meeting concurred in the proposal. In May and June, endorsement of the conference idea was secured from responsible officers at Essex County College, the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, the New Jersey Institute of Technology, and the Rutgers University College of Arts and Sciences at Newark (an endorsement later expanded to include all the constituent units of Rutgers University at Newark). Each institution designated one representative to serve on an executive committee that would plan and set policy for the Conference.

The representatives on the executive committee consisted of Clement Price, assistant professor of history at Rutgers, Kara Smith, instructor in the social work program at ECC, Charles Vevier, executive vice president of CMDNJ, and Stanley B. Winters, NJIT.

Conference Principles

The executive committee developed the principles upon which the Conference was to be based. These were (1) equality in participation and decision-making by each institution; (2) maximum involvement by the people of Newark as individuals and through government, business, civic, community, and service organizations; (3) participation open to anyone who lived or worked in Newark or was interested in it; (4) theme to be objective and factual, without apology or cover-up, but also without exaggeration or sensationalism; (5) careful preparation of papers and other presentations so as to facilitate the transmission of knowledge and experience; (6) publication of the papers as an encyclopedic compendium of current information about many aspects of the city.

The Conference was set for October 1, 1977, a date that was clear on the calendars of the cosponsoring institutions and sufficiently far from the actual anniversary of the riots ten years ago (July 12-17, 1967) to permit dispassionate discussion.

The executive committee set up committees to deal with the detailed work of preparing for the Conference. These included program, audiovisual, arrangements, and community participation. Eventually over sixty people became involved in the work of these committees. An application for

funds to cover major Conference expenses was submitted to the New Jersey Committee for the Humanities and approved in August 1976. Other funds were obtained through a grant by the S&H Foundation, sponsored by the Sperry and Hutchinson Company; a contribution from the Newark business community, and an award from the Newark Redevelopment and Housing Authority for a work of art inspired by Newark and its people. The four educational institutions helped by supplying funds and supporting services. Invaluable help was provided by the faculties and staffs at the four institutions, and by volunteers from government and community. They worked on Conference committees, spoke at local meetings, and refereed papers submitted for presentation.

Volunteers Help

In the summer and fall of 1976 hundreds of letters soliciting volunteer help were sent to personnel on the Newark campuses and to over 400 Newark organizations and individuals. People were invited to participate by serving on a committee or by preparing a paper for delivery at the Conference. A total of 89 persons offered to prepare papers and sent in statements of their proposed themes. At the time of this writing, 59 papers have been submitted. Nineteen community and official groups endorsed the Conference and its objectives. This included the Newark Municipal Council. At its meeting of October 20, 1976, the Council approved this Resolution:

WHEREAS, four major institutions of higher education in the City of Newark - Essex County College, the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry, Rutgers University - Newark, and the New Jersey Institute of Technology - will co-sponsor a "Conference on an Assessment of Newark, 1967 - 1977", to be held October 1, 1977 and

WHEREAS, the Conference will attempt to place the civil disorders of 1967 in historical perspective, evaluate socioeconomic and political trends in the City and region, and suggest options for policy making in the area of urban affairs; and

WHEREAS, such a Conference may have impact on the future quality of life in the City of Newark and on the future well-being of its citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY:

1. That the Municipal Council endorses this Conference as a worthy and constructive step toward a comprehensive knowledge of Newark's past, present and future.

2. That the four co-sponsoring institutions of higher learning - Essex County College, the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry, Rutgers University - Newark, and the New Jersey Institute of Technology - are hereby commended for this meaningful effort on behalf of the City of Newark.

3. That all citizens and agencies of the City are urged to assist in making the Conference a success through cooperation and participation in its program and purposes.

The heart of the Conference consists of the papers prepared for delivery and publication. The executive committee was concerned that each paper be accurate, original, and worthy of publication and a place on the program. It authorized a procedure as follows: each paper was sent for outside review to one, or if possible two persons with expertise in the topic being discussed. The written report of each reviewer was then sent, without identifying him/her by name, to the author of the paper. In addition, the Conference director copyedited the paper. The author was free to accept or reject the comments and suggestions of the reviewers in so far as they would improve his final version before it was presented to the public. To allow time for audience participation at the panel sessions, the author was asked to deliver only a ten-minute condensed version of the paper. The full paper will be published in the Conference proceedings.

Papers were submitted beginning in May 1977. When the reports of the reviewers were received, the papers were judged by the program committee as to their suitability for scheduling on October 1. They they were grouped by theme and the panel sessions set up as listed in the Program.

Conference Impact

A curious sidelight to the Conference was a discussion which surfaced in the winter and spring of 1977 over its potential impact. The executive committee became aware that some persons felt the program would be unduly critical of the city and would revive undesirable aspects of Newark's past; therefore it would reinforce certain negative elements in the city's image as projected by news media. Other persons felt, to the contrary, that the Conference would paint a glowing picture of conditions and gloss over anything remotely critical of "the Establishment." After weighing both views, the executive committee decided to continue on the path it had been following. The controversy became moot in July 1977, when the news media devoted much attention to the anniversary of the riots, making the Conference seem quite neutral in comparison. At that time, the executive committee was approached by news reporters and asked to provide them with advance details about the findings of the various authors of the papers. The committee decided that the release of that information would not be in the best interests of the Conference or of the cooperating authors. It felt that the objective nature of the Conference was more important than advance disclosures over whose final form it would exercise no control.

The Conference itself will demonstrate whether eighteen months of planning and preparation were wisely spent. If there is fruitful, lively, and open discussion, then the answer will be "yes." In a modest sense, the work of organizing the Conference itself may constitute a positive element in Newark's redevelopment. The Conference may also be seen as testifying to the commitment of the four cosponsoring educational institutions to the historic city whose fate is inextricably linked with theirs.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Conference executive committee gratefully acknowledges help from the following persons in addition to those whose names are listed elsewhere in this Program:

Arnold Allentuch, L. Bryce Andersen, Rebecca Andrade, Ramon Aneses, F. C. Behrle, Maurice S. Bernardik, Sanford Bordman, Henry A. Christian, Harold Cohen, Thomas J. Comerford, Horace J. DePodwin, Kenneth R. Diehl, John Droughton, Don Dust, Judith W. Ennis, E. Alma Flagg, Joan Gaffney, Arlene Gilbert, William M. Harris, C. Richard Hatch, John Hemeleski, Verner V. Henry, Marie L. Hogan, Clarence Johnson, Fleming Jones, James B. Kelley, Howard Kimmel, Tom King, Merwin E. Kinkade, Jr., Ira S. Kuperstein, Barbara Lenoble, Cole Lewis, Jonathan Lurie, Harry Margulis, Bernard Moore, Lonnie Morrison, Miriam Murphy, James J. Napier, John B. Noyes, Alfred D. Price, Aaron Pulhamus, Don Richards, Maurice Rucker, William Roos, Norman Samuels, Marie Scanlon, Martin Schulman, Alice Shapiro, Aleksander Shlahet, J. Harry Smith, Eugene H. Smithberg, Lorraine Smithberg, Richard F. Sparks, Bebe Sellers, Robert Spellman, Norman Stock, Julius Surkis, Dimitrios P. Tassios, Mortimer R. Temes, Walter Thabit, Melvin Thompson, Ann J. Valetta, Sally K. Ward, Mary White, Junius W. Williams, Philip E. Weil, Neal Whitman, Ethel W. Williamson, Carl Wilson, Zdenka Winters, and James E. Young.

E X H I B I T S

Several exhibits have been offered to the Conference at the time this Program is going to Press. The interest of the exhibitors is much appreciated.

Look for the exhibits in the Lounge area on the second floor of the Center. Names of volunteers follow:

The Aspen Group, Inc. Newark	Slide show
City Without Walls Newark	Paintings, drawings
Arthur Davis, III Newark	Photographic-poetic essay
Ferry Street Group and New Jersey School of Architecture	Slides, movies, posters
Peter Myers Essex County College	Slide show
Newark Public Library	Bibliographies
Fred Rosenberg West Orange	Photo prints
Newark Redevelopment and Housing Authority	Slide show

PROGRAM

Saturday, October 1, 1977

All meetings will be held in the Center or the Theater-Humanities Building (see enclosed map of campus). Rooms assigned for panel discussions will be posted at the Conference. Sessions will begin promptly.

Admission is free to all Conference plenary sessions, panel discussions, and exhibits.

Luncheon and the Cocktail Reception require advance payment.

8:15 a.m. REGISTRATION, COFFEE, EXHIBITS

Place: The Center, Second Floor Lounge

9:00 OPENING PLENARY SESSION

Place: The Theater

Stanley B. Winters (Professor of
History NJIT; Conference Director),
PRESIDING

"The Urban Crisis Since the 1960s"

Robert Wood (President, University
of Massachusetts; former
Undersecretary of Housing and
Urban Development), SPEAKER

"The Panel Format"

Kara Smith (Instructor in Behavioral
Science, Social Work Program, ECC).

10:00 PANEL DISCUSSIONS - Morning Series

(A) "Dynamics of a Changing City"

Moderator: Robert C. Spellman

(Vice President for Academic
Affairs, Essex County College).

Papers: "THE SOUTH WARD SINCE 1967... A
CHANGING COMMUNITY"

Sharpe James, (South Ward Councilman).

"IN-MIGRATION AND MOVEMENT OF NEWARK'S
BLACKS, 1950-70"

Frank G. McGuire (Executive Vice
President, W.G. Hetherington & Co.).

"MOBILIZATION OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY"

W.M. Phillips, Jr. (Associate Professor, Graduate School of Education, Rutgers - New Brunswick).

(B) "No Ivory Towers: Higher Education in Newark"

Moderator: James E. Young

(Provost, Rutgers-the State University of New Jersey, Newark Campus).

Papers: "ESSEX COUNTY COLLEGE: WHAT TO KNOW, WHAT TO UNDERSTAND, WHAT TO DISCOVER, WHAT TO SEE, WHAT TO REMEMBER"

Peter M. Adubato (Chairman, Board of Trustees, Essex County College).

"THE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM AT NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY"

L. Bryce Andersen (Professor of Chemical Engineering, NJIT).

"INTERACTIONS OF A DEVELOPING MEDICAL SCHOOL AND AN URBAN COMMUNITY"

Francis P. Chinard (Professor of Research Medicine, New Jersey Medical School, CMDNJ).

"COOPERATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN NEWARK, 1971-75"

James B. Kelley (Physics Department Rutgers--NCAS).

"URBAN UNIVERSITY AND METROPOLIS - THE METROVERSITY"

Charles Vevier (Executive Vice President, CMDNJ).

(C) "How Much Do We Care for Health?"

Moderator: Carter L. Marshall

(Director, Office of Primary Health Care, New Jersey Medical School, CMDNJ; Chief, Ambulatory Services, Martland Hospital).

Papers: "HEALTH MANPOWER IN NEWARK"

Judith K. Barr (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Rutgers - NCAS).

"IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE
THROUGH THE ORGANIZATION OF
MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES"

James Buford (Director, Department
of Health and Welfare, City of Newark).

"NEWARK HOSPITALS' RESPONSE TO
COMMUNITY NEEDS - A DECADE'S
COMPARISON"

Miriam K. Mills (Assistant Professor
of Industrial Relations, NJIT).

"THE PROBLEM OF CHILDHOOD LEAD
POISONING IN NEWARK"

Clarence Parker (Program Coordinator,
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention
and Control Program, Department of
Health and Welfare, City of Newark).

"NEWARK BORN AGAIN -- SUPPORT THROUGH
A NEW HEALTH CARE SYSTEM: HMO"

Robert A. Schachter (President,
Multi Organizational Research,
Consultants).

(D) "Transportation: At the Crossroads of New Jersey"

Moderator: Walter Thabit

(Senior Planner, New York Landmarks
Preservation Commission, Planning
Consultant).

Papers: "TRANSPORTATION: LIFEBLOOD OF A CITY"

Oscar Bakke (Executive Director,
Newark Transportation Council).

"PARKING IN NEWARK, 1967-77: A NOTE"

Ira S. Kuperstein (Assistant Professor
of Civil and Environmental Engineering,
NJIT; Member, Newark Parking Authority).

"NEWARK'S HIGHWAY NETWORK IN THE
REGIONAL SYSTEM"

George H. Leland (President, Edwards
and Kelcey, Inc.).

"AIR, LAND AND SEA TRANSPORTATION: A
DECADE OF PROGRESS"

Edward S. Olcott (Director of Planning
and Development, Port Authority of New
York and New Jersey).

(F) "Public Schooling in Crisis. Part I: Analysis"

Moderator: E. Alma Flagg
 (Assistant Executive Superintendent,
 Newark Public Schools).

Papers: "IDEOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF SOME TEXTBOOKS
 USED IN NEWARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS"

Jean Anyon (Assistant Professor,
Department of Education, Rutgers-NCAS).

"PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION IN NEWARK: AN
AGENT FOR SOCIAL REFORM"

Betty Phifer (Assistant Professor,
Urban Teacher Education Department,
Livingston College, Rutgers).

"PLANNING AND POLITICS IN A BLACK CITY'S
SEARCH FOR SCHOOL REFORM"

James A. Scott (Chairman, Department
of Education, Rutgers-NCAS).

"PUPIL PERFORMANCE IN BASIC SKILLS IN
THE NEWARK SCHOOL SYSTEM SINCE 1967"

Paul L. Tractenberg (Associate
Professor, School of Law, Rutgers).

(F) "Local Government at the Urban Frontier"

Moderator: Donald Tucker
 (Councilman at Large, City of Newark).

Papers: "THE NEWARK FIRE DEPARTMENT"

John P. Caufield (Director, Newark
Fire Department).

"URBAN RESOURCES OF THE NEW JERSEY
REFERENCE DIVISION"

Charles F. Cummings (Supervising
Librarian, New Jersey Reference
Division, Newark Public Library).

"THE NEWARK OFFICE OF CONSUMER ACTION:
OUT OF NECESSITY"

Dennis G. Cherot (Executive Director,
Newark Office of Consumer Action).

"RELATIONSHIP OF STATE DIVISION OF
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES TO NEWARK"

John F. Laezza (Director, Division of
Local Government Services, New Jersey
Department of Community Affairs).

11:30 INTERMISSION, EXHIBITS

12:00 LUNCHEON*

Place: The Center, Second Floor Ballroom

(By advance payment. Present ticket at
table. Open seating.)

Charles Vevier (Executive Vice President,
CMDNJ), PRESIDING.

GREETINGS...The Honorable Kenneth A.
Gibson, Mayor of Newark.

AWARD. . . .To the winner of Arts
Competition. (JUDGES:
Vivian E. Browne, Chair-
person, Art Department,
Rutgers - NCAS; Adolf
Konrad, Artist, Asbury,
New Jersey; Samuel C.
Miller, Director, The
Newark Museum). Prize
donated by the Newark
Redevelopment and
Housing Authority.

"THE AMERICAN CITY: QUO VADIS?"

Charles V. Hamilton
(Wallace S. Sayre
Professor of Government,
Columbia University,
SPEAKER.

MUSICAL PRESENTATION.....
Choir of the Ephesian
Baptist Church, Newark.
Dorothy Newsome, DIRECTOR.

*Persons not desiring luncheon may attend the program
that follows food service by entering the Ballroom
when the program begins about 1:00 p.m.

2:00 PANEL DISCUSSIONS - Afternoon Series

(A) "Reflections About the City"

Moderator: Nathan C. Heard
(Author; Mayor's Office of
Employment and Training).

Papers: "THE MEDICAL SCHOOL REBELLION --
CAUSES, HOPES, RESULTS"
Louise Epperson (Coordinator,
Patient Relations, Martland
Hospital).

"WHY DO YOU STAY IN NEWARK?"

Sanford Gallanter (President, the Aspen Group, Inc.).

"GOODBYE, COLUMBUS AND HOWARD STREET:
TWO TALES OF A CITY"

Robert E. Lynch (Assistant Professor of English, NJIT).

"A POET LOOKS AT NEWARK"

Margaret Tsuda (Poet, Artist).

(B) "We Who Wear the Mask; Ethnic Groups in Newark"

Moderator: Alfonso Roman

(Executive Director, Puerto Rican Congress of New Jersey).

Papers: "THE FOREIGN STUDENT COMMUNITY IN NEWARK"

Alex Bedrosian (Director, Division on Continuing Education, Assistant Dean, Graduate Division, NJIT)

"FOCUSING ON THE PUERTO RICAN-HISPANICS OF NEWARK"

Marie Gonzalez (Administrative Analyst, Newark Human Rights Commission).

"THE MARGINAL IDENTITIES OF NEWARK WHITES: BETWEEN THE LINES AND BEHIND THE TIMES"

Peter L. Myers (Associate Professor of Behavioral Science, ECC).

(C) "Newark: Image and Changing Reality"

Moderator: Ruth R. McClain

(Deputy Director, Comprehensive Employment and Training Delivery System, City of Newark).

Papers: "ATTITUDE INVOLVEMENT WITH NEWARK"

Benny Barak (Instructor, Marketing Department, University College, Rutgers - Newark Campus).

"NEWARK: A PERSPECTIVE ON URBAN CHANGE"

Isadore Candeub (President, Candeub Fleissig and Associates).

"FORECASTING NEWARK'S FUTURE -- THE
SIMULATION MODEL"

Leonard W. Schaper, Jr. (Assistant
Professor of Civil and Environmental
Engineering, NJIT).

"CRIME AND CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION IN
NEWARK, 1966-1967"

Richard F. Sparks (Professor, School
of Criminal Justice, Rutgers).

"MEDICAL PRACTICE AND TRAINING -
NEWARK AFTER TEN YEARS"

Edward A. Wolfson (Dean, Clinical
Campus, Upstate Medical Center/
State University of New York at
Binghamton; recently Director of
the Office of Primary Health Care
Education and Associate Dean, New
Jersey Medical School, CMDNJ).

(D) "Housing Newark's People"

Moderator: Henry Kennedy
(Chairman, New Jersey Contractor's
Development Office).

Papers: "THE NEW JERSEY HOUSING FINANCE
AGENCY: A DECADE OF HOUSING
PRODUCTION IN NEWARK"

William L. Johnston (Executive
Director, New Jersey Housing
Finance Agency, Trenton).

"PUBLIC HOUSING IN NEWARK - THE
STRUGGLE TO SURVIVE"

Harry L. Margulis (Assistant
Professor, Department of Urban
Studies, Rutgers-NCAS).

"A PICTORIAL ESSAY OF NEWARK AND ITS
MEDICAL SCHOOL, 1967-77"

Benjamin F. Rush (Chairman,
Department of Surgery, Martland
Hospital; Johnson & Johnson
Professor of Surgery, New Jersey
Medical School, CMDNJ).

(E) "PUBLIC SCHOOLING IN CRISIS, PART II: RESPONSES"

Moderator: Fred E. Means
(Director, Professional Laboratory
Experiences, Jersey City State
College, former Newark Bd. of Ed. member).

- Papers: "THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN NEWARK"
- Jane H. Bugnand (Associate Professor, Behavioral Science Department, ECC).
- "A SUMMER URBAN ENGINEERING PROGRAM FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS"
- Howard S. Kimmel (Professor of Chemistry, NJIT).
- "HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SCIENCE HIGH SCHOOL"
- Morris R. Lerner (Director, Science High School, Newark).
- "A STATE-LEVEL RESPONSE TO THE RIOTS: THE CENTER FOR OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION ON BROADWAY"
- Robert Palmer (Supervisor, Special Services, Center for Occupational Education Experimentation and Demonstration).

(I) "Community Institutions -- Adjusting to Change"

- Moderator: Eugene H. Smithberg
(Dean, Graduate Division, NJIT).
- Papers: "A MEDICAL SCHOOL AND ITS COMMUNITY: THE NEWARK EXPERIENCE"
- Stanley S. Bergen, Jr. (President, CMDNJ).
- "SYMPHONY HALL -- NEWARK'S PALACE OF ENCHANTMENT"
- Flora T. Higgins (English Department, Rutgers-NCAS).
- "THE DROP IN CENTER, 1970-77"
- Adele Kaplan (Director, Counseling and Career Development, Rutgers University at Newark).
- "THE ROLE OF A CATHOLIC SCHOOL IN A CHANGING NEIGHBORHOOD -- ST. ANN'S IN NEWARK"
- Margaret Roman, (Principal, Saint Ann's).

(G) "Unrest in the City"

Moderator: Ronald Owens

(Member, New Jersey Legislature,
1966 - present; Senior Partner,
Owens & Harris, Newark)

Papers: "THE MEANING OF TWO PREDICTIONS: AN
 HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE"

Sol Chaneles (Associate Professor and
Chairman, Department of Criminal
Justice, Rutgers-New Brunswick).

"A COMPARISON OF CIVIL DISORDERS IN TWO
CITIES: BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, AND
NEWARK"

Edward S. LaMonte (Director, Center
for Urban Studies and Assistant
Professor of Urban Studies and
Political Science, University of
Alabama in Birmingham).

"NEWARK POLICE DEPARTMENT'S RESPONSE
TO THE 1967 CRISIS AND SUBSEQUENT
DISORDERS"

Hubert Williams (Director, Newark
Police Department).

"THE POLICE-PUERTO RICAN RIOTS OF
1974"

Lawrence G. Wisbeski (Student in
Civil Engineering and Architecture,
NJIT).

3:30

CLOSING PLENARY SESSION

Place: The Center, Second Floor Ballroom

Clement Price (Assistant Professor of History,
Rutgers-NCAS), PRESIDING

"The Shaping of Our Newark"

Frances Fox Piven (Author; Professor of
Political Science, Boston University),
SPEAKER

4:15

COCKTAIL RECEPTION

Place: Alumni Center, Seminar Room

(By advance payment only. Present
ticket at door.)

OPEN BAR - HORS D'OEUVRES - Till 5:15 p.m.

ABSTRACTS OF CONFERENCE PAPERS

Highlights of the papers prepared for the Conference appear below in abstract form. Several papers listed have not been scheduled for presentation at the Conference. They will nonetheless be published afterward in the Conference proceedings.

Adubato, Peter M. (Essex County College)

ESSEX COUNTY COLLEGE: WHAT TO KNOW, WHAT TO UNDERSTAND, WHAT TO DISCOVER, WHAT TO SEE, WHAT TO REMEMBER

The current scene in the development of education in the City of Newark is one of rapid and unprecedented change brought about largely by the advent of Essex County College. Little more than a dream a mere twelve years ago, Essex County College has become one of the most important institutions of higher learning in the State of New Jersey.

Andersen, L. Bryce (New Jersey Institute of Technology)

THE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM AT NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Established in 1968, the Educational Opportunity Program has received national recognition as a pioneering effort to make an engineering education accessible to economically and educationally disadvantaged students. The program has become a model for increasing minority engineering enrollments throughout the United States. The program now serves 200 students of diverse ethnic backgrounds in engineering, architecture, and industrial administration. Funding is provided by the New Jersey Educational Opportunity Fund, Federal sources, private foundations, and industry.

Anyon, Jean (Rutgers University)

IDEOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF SOME TEXTBOOKS USED IN NEWARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Ideologies may be thought of as beliefs which provide uncritical support for the institutional arrangements of society and which discourage attempts at structural change of those arrangements. Schooling may be thought of as an institution which transmits beliefs and knowledge to those who will participate in other societal institutions. The content of school studies can influence the way students feel and behave toward prevailing arrangements of the society in which they live. An analysis of some standard textbooks that are used in Newark schools suggests that textbooks may provide students with information that is not always objective in regard to prevailing social arrangements, but rather may be ideological in that the information may promote an uncritical acceptance of the status quo and sanction methods of social recourse which leave undisturbed basic structural arrangements. An important task

for Newark educators is to supplement school texts with alternate materials in an effort to provide students with a more complete and realistic assessment of the society in which they live.

Bakke, Oscar (Newark Transportation Council)

TRANSPORTATION - LIFEblood OF THE CITY

Newark, as with many an older American city, is experiencing a growing geometric and functional inefficiency resulting from the obsolescence of its physical plant, transportation system, and infrastructure. It suffers from neglect of its systems of access and internal circulation. Urban roads are primarily determinative of land geometries in the city. They establish to a considerable extent the level of efficiency which commerce and industry may expect to enjoy in terms of plant layout and access to raw materials, labor sources, and markets. Since most interface systems and local circulatory networks are part of the city's road and street system, the Federal highway program offers a primary resource for finding solutions. Highway investments of the past quarter century have been biased heavily in favor of exurban areas. Interstate and interregional roads have provided exurban locations with significant access advantages which, together with urban inefficiencies, have led to a decided decentralization of commerce and industry. The resulting urban sprawl has proved to be disruptive of both urban and exurban societies. The answer appears to lie in the adjustment of transportation priorities in favor of increased investment in improved access and internal circulation in urban areas. Heavy investments in urban highway construction is required at least in the short term. An effective case can be made for such a strategy with respect to political, economic, and environmental impact. New initiatives will be required by state governments, and new mechanisms for coordinating land development and transportation will be needed.

Barak, Benny (University College, Rutgers - The State University of New Jersey)

ATTITUDE INVOLVEMENT WITH NEWARK

Tests for levels of attitude involvement with Newark were conducted among students of University College, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, at the Newark campus. The findings in this exploratory study tend to support the concept that involvement theory can be used for purposes of marketing segmentation. Intensity of involvement seems to be highly correlated with income, neutrality, and salience. Although further research is needed to test the concept of using attitude involvement levels as a segmentation variable, the reported results are encouraging. A well-planned marketing campaign which used the "low involved with Newark" as the target market might cause a positive shift of attitude toward Newark. The implication is that if a policy to promote Newark were to be adopted, it might save money and effort to direct this promotion primarily toward individuals who have low involvement with Newark. This because it is so much more difficult to change the attitudes (or opinions) of highly (positive or negatively) involved individuals.

Baretski, Charles Allan (The Associated Community Councils of Newark, N.J.)
HOW AMBASSADORS OF GOOD WILL AMONG BOTH RACES STROVE FOR AND ATTAINED
RECONCILIATION AFTER FIVE DISMAL DAYS IN THE HISTORY OF NEWARK, N.J.: A
SOCIOLOGICAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS TO UNDERSTAND, THROUGH THE LENS OF
HUMAN COMPASSION, THE PLIGHT OF THE BLACKS OF THE CITY DURING THE
DISTURBANCES OF JULY 12TH-JULY 16TH, 1967.

The plight of Newark's blacks, prior to the racial explosion of July, 1967, might perhaps best be understood in context with an analysis of the movement of population within Newark and the distinctive historical, racial, and ethnic patterns of settlement in the city's various neighborhoods. The subjective reactions of a cross-section of Newarkers who experienced that upheaval might also shed light on the disaster itself as well as bring into relief the stabilizing influence of Newark's comparatively long history of good race relations. Long before the crisis, both black and white city dwellers had learned to live and work together in harmony. As a documented, personal memoir this paper reflects the views of a participant-observer, a volunteer worker and officer in the "grass-roots" neighborhood civic organizations, typified by the Ironbound Community Council of Newark and The Associated Community Councils of Newark. This paper was written in the hope that it will provide some additional insights and a more balanced assessment of the 1967 disturbances than is generally found in the literature.

Barr, Judith K. (Rutgers University - NCAS)

HEALTH MANPOWER IN NEWARK: EDUCATION AND OPPORTUNITY

Efforts to alleviate a perceived shortage in health manpower have focused on underserved rural and urban areas. The purpose of this paper is to describe educational programs and employment of health workers in Newark, New Jersey, over the decade 1967-1977. In order to determine the current state of health manpower programs and employment, two data-gathering instruments were developed. A questionnaire was sent to officers of educational programs for health professions and occupations in Newark. An institutional employment form recorded current and unfilled positions for 51 health professions and occupations. There were 37 educational programs for health manpower in 1977. A total of 2549 students were enrolled in some type of program in 1977; less than half of these were residents of Newark. The employment picture shows that the number of physicians and dentists practicing in Newark has declined over the last decade. Currently, registered nurses comprise the largest single category of health workers in Newark, and most health workers are employed in hospitals.

Bedrosian, Alex (New Jersey Institute of Technology)

THE FOREIGN STUDENT COMMUNITY IN NEWARK, 1967-77

Newark, like many other large American urban centers, provides a unique setting where approximately 1,600 students from 67 countries live, study, and interact in varying forms of international educational

exchange. While the Newark disturbances of the '60's may have had a dramatic impact on Americans living here, the impact was minimal on the foreign student community. Foreign students will continue to enrich Newark's academic community, so long as the quality of education is maintained and tuition and other costs remain low.

Bergen, Stanley S. (College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey)

A MEDICAL SCHOOL AND ITS COMMUNITY: THE NEWARK EXPERIENCE

In the mid 1960s' a medical-dental education and service complex was thrust upon the Central Ward of Newark, New Jersey. The effects of this upon the community and its people triggered a series of events that mirrored the difficulties encountered in other urban areas when a major educational and health-service institution attempted to interface with the new challenges of community involvement and inner-city service. A series of problems that have confronted the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, such as minority student and faculty recruitment, land acquisition, access and opportunities to participate in the construction of a major physical plant, and the quality of medical care rendered to citizens of an inner-city ghetto, have evolved over the last ten years. Errors, omissions, confrontations, agreement, and compromise have led to the revitalization of a portion of a major northeastern city, the improvement of health services for the people of that city, and a stable operating base for a major health professions education complex.

Buford, James, John Waller, and Carl Wilson (Newark Department of Health and Welfare)

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH

THE ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES

Health care is one of a constellation of public services which a municipality must provide for its residents. The health status of a population reflects that community's priorities. The system of health care delivery in Newark, as in any other community, reflects the traditions of the past and the social, economic, and political priorities for the future. A vast industry such as health care delivery involves many groups of dissimilar and often conflicting views and interests. How these interests are weighted, negotiated, and resolved determines, in part, the shape and direction of health services and the priority given to the various aspects of health care. Newark is not unique in the problems it faces in providing public and community health services. Throughout this country, new demands and changed conditions are posing a challenge to those public officials and communities determined to bring their residents the benefits of "progressive" health services. This paper will discuss the impact of the local health department on improving the quality of life in Newark through the organization of municipal health services. Quality of life will be operationally defined as a sense of physical and psychological well-being. It will be measured directly by quantifiable health indicators and indirectly by components or factors affecting the quality of life such as political and economic indicators as they relate to the provision of health care.

Bugnand, Jane (Essex County College)

THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF EARLY
CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN NEWARK

The first part of this discussion describes the influence and variations in Federally funded Head Start during the past decade, and the roles of the State Department of Education and the Department of Human Services as the licensing agents of child-care facilities. The history and role of the Bureau of Day Care Services as the present negotiator of contracts with community service providers for child care funded by the Social Security Act completes the discussion of the three major governmental influences. In addition, the influence of the Day Care Coordinating Council and the Child Care Network is discussed. The second part of this paper describes the history and program at the Friendly Fuld Day Care Center as an example of excellent quality. A research study done in Newark of preferred indicators of quality in early childhood education is quoted, and indicators of poor quality, as seen in Newark Day Care facilities, conclude this section.

Candeub, Isadore (Candeub, Fleissig and Associates)

A PERSPECTIVE ON URBAN CHANGE
NEWARK; A CASE HISTORY

The recorded information in Newark's master plan reports of 1913, 1947, and 1964 provide a case history record through which major elements contributing to Newark's current status are identified and documented. In 1913 Newark was a thriving, intensively developed city of over 350,000 people. With some 6,000 industries located in 2,000 factories the city attracted immigrants of diverse ethnic groups. Newark's population peaked by 1930 to a total in excess of 440,000 people. By 1947 the population had decreased slightly but in a period of rapid population growth in the region the city had no land for new housing, had a very high percentage of older housing and discovered that 32 percent of its housing units were either significantly deteriorated or lacked major facilities. In the post war period - Newark's middle-class white population became a driving force in the expansion of the suburban communities. Between 1950 and 1960 the U.S. Census recorded an outward migration of almost 123,000 whites. With a simultaneous in-migration of over 30,000 nonwhites the city was in the throes of major changes in the make up of its neighborhoods and institutions. The stage was set for the riots of 1967 and subsequent declines in business and industrial activities.

Caufield, John P. (Newark Fire Department)

THE NEWARK FIRE DEPARTMENT 1967-1977

During July 1967, the Newark Fire Department was severely tested by hundreds of incendiary fires accompanying the civil uprising. The violence of the riot, along with the number and intensity of the fires, caused an extreme modification of normally accepted fire-fighting techniques. The Newark Fire Department adjusted to these changes, and through the courage and dedication of its members, a widespread

conflagration in the city was averted. The strategy of the Department during the emergency was to minimize life and property loss and to prevent a conflagration. The primary function of the Newark Fire Department continues to be the protection of life and property from the ravages of fire with an emphasis shift from fire extinguishment to fire prevention. To cope with the changing social and economic conditions, a Community Relations Division has been established along with a disaster plan that is continuously updated. While the problems encountered by the Newark Fire Department are not totally solved, the continuing dedication and efforts exhibited by its members must be regarded as a positive trend toward revitalization of the City of Newark.

Chaneles, Sol (Rutgers University - New Brunswick)

THE MEANING OF TWO PREDICTIONS: AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

This paper is based upon research and findings in a project conducted by the author in 1967 at the behest of private and Federal agencies. The project rested upon various theoretical indicators, employed several researchers, and tested a predictive model in six cities. On the basis of the findings the author predicted the outbreak of a riot in Newark three weeks before it happened. Later the author was asked by the Kerner Commission to design and carry out a study of news media coverage of the 1967 urban riots. The facts and implications of predictions derived from this study and the earlier one comprise the substance of this paper.

Cherot, Dennis (Newark Office of Consumer Action)

THE NEWARK OFFICE OF CONSUMER ACTION

"OUT OF NECESSITY"

The Newark Office of Consumer Action was formally established in November 1974. It is designed to provide a responsive link between citizenry and the municipal structure as well as an advocate for the Newark consumer in the marketplace. To achieve this obligation, the Newark Office of Consumer Action functions through four major components.

1. Complaint Processing and Investigation
2. Consumer Education and Outreach
3. Consumer Information
4. Credit Counseling

Consumer problems, especially among low-income residents, is identified as one of the major areas of concern in Newark. A major consumer problem is retail trade. Manufacturing and wholesaling establishments respond to obsolescence by looking for new quarters in the suburban industrial areas where more economical operations are possible. Merchants who stay in the city often try to make ends meet by raising their prices. Some make sales at any cost, often by unfair and illegal means. Frauds and deceptions which may be present in varying degrees in all market places become tragic instances of deprivation and genuine financial and psychological injury when practiced against the disadvantaged and poor, who have no other defenses. The Newark Office of Consumer Action is designed to eliminate the many consumer problems that directly affect residents of Newark.

Chinard, Francis P. (College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey - New Jersey Medical School)

INTERACTIONS OF A DEVELOPING MEDICAL SCHOOL AND AN URBAN COMMUNITY

This report traces the evolution of a medical school from its Catholic beginning as the Seton Hall College of Medicine through its transformation into the state supported New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry to its emergence in Newark as the New Jersey Medical School of the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey. Beset by political difficulties from its inception, a significant factor in the 1967 Newark riot, and the subject of numerous confrontations involving the community, faculty, students and administration, the school if not yet fully flourishing has done better than just survive. A huge building program with cost of \$200,000,000 is nearing completion. The admissions rate of minority group students has increased over the years. The Department of Medicine, used as a paradigm of the house staff programs, has increased its recruitment of U.S. nationals and U.S. graduates and particularly its own graduates into the residency programs. However, most of the graduates of the school and of the training programs have elected to practice elsewhere in New Jersey than in Newark. Thus, the school has trained physicians for the more affluent parts of New Jersey and has in turn drained physicians from less developed countries to fulfill its local obligations. Three main responsibilities are seen for the school and for the medical profession: to provide medical care for all by means of physicians; to provide access to the medical profession, without regard to economic or social status; and to develop models for the delivery of medical care by physicians in underserved areas.

Coate, Douglas and Neil Sheflin (Rutgers University - NCAS)

CRIME IN NEWARK: AN ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

Between 1965 and 1971 crime in Newark, particularly violent crime, soared. In the years following 1971 there has been an overall decline in rates of crime. What factors explain these trends? What will be the future pattern of crime in Newark? In this paper we examine the aggregate time series data on index crime in Newark from 1960 through 1976 and apply an economic perspective in attempting to explain the broad trends existing during this period. While our results are preliminary and subject to several qualifications, they suggest that the surge in crime in Newark in the mid-sixties was associated with the reduction in the probability of arrest during this period. Additionally, it appears that the decline in offenses after 1971 would have been substantially greater if not for the high unemployment rate which prevailed during these years. We turn in the next section to a brief examination of crime trends in Newark during the period 1960 through 1976. Following this, we outline an economic approach to analyzing criminal activity and develop a 'supply of offenses' model. The next section presents our statistical results, interpretations and caveats, with our conclusions following.

Cummings, Charles (Newark Public Library - New Jersey Reference Division)

NEW URBAN RESOURCES AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

This paper reviews recent developments in the collections of the New Jersey Reference Division including the acquisition of the Newark Evening News

morgue, the expansion of the New Jersey picture collection, and the creation of new indexes for the retrieval of Newark, Essex and New Jersey information.

Epperson, Louise (Martland Medical Center)

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL REBELLION -- CAUSES, HOPES, RESULTS

This is a story about a college, the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry; more importantly, it is the story of a city, of people, and of a period in history. It is a tale about a new urban spirit in America, yet it is the story of the terrible struggle which produced this new spirit. It is the unfolding of the drama of understanding between two communities, Black and White. The essence of the story is that a method has emerged in Newark of working out the differences between the Black community and the White establishment, a pattern that may well influence the direction of the nation's cities, and in the process a college was reborn.

Gallanter, Sanford (The Aspen Group)

"WHAT KEEPS YOU INTERESTED IN NEWARK?"

In recollections of his youth and business career the author describes the ambience of Newark in the decade after World War II, especially in the Weequahic section, which left him with indelible memories. Later, as an attorney and businessman in Newark, he retained a commitment to serve the city which had nurtured him.

Gonzalez, Marie (Newark Human Rights Commission)

AS ASSESSMENT OF NEWARK, 1967-1977

FOCUSING ON THE PUERTO RICANS - HISPANICS OF NEWARK

This is a content analysis of the Puerto Ricans and Hispanics in Newark from the insurrection of 1967 in the City of Newark, to 1977. At the time of the insurrection, July 1967, I was a staff member of the Newark Human Rights Commission and a representative of the Hispanic community. From this office I state in detail my responsibilities and efforts put forth during these troubled times. I present the many problems facing the Hispanic community, and how the office of the Human Rights Commission, the Administration and the Hispanic Emergency Council, together, used every available resource to alleviate another drastic situation in 1974. As a result of our work an independent Mayoral Commission was established to inquire into the disturbances and the events leading up to them. It was composed of members of the Hispanic Community and the Office of the Newark Human Rights Commission. This commission acted as a liaison between the municipal agencies and the Hispanic community. In conclusion, I detail the concerns still in existence and unsolved.

Heard, Nathan C. (Mayor's Office of Employment and Training)

NEWARK: THE DYING IDEAL

Statistics can measure, more or less, the physical loss of revenues and

property values in Newark since the Black Rebellion of 1967. However, nothing can measure the even greater loss of hope which, it seems to me, a majority of Newarkers have abandoned in the aftermath of unfulfilled ideals...ideals that are the sine qua non of the American Dream. Thus the theme of NEWARK: THE DYING IDEAL, will be the bitter-sweet residue of the euphoria which enthralled the average resident (with emphasis on the black majority) at the election of a black mayor and the proliferation of black bureaucratic representation. The idea of "Urban Re-newal" has not led to people-renewal, and the people -- window-breakers, looters, as well as employed workers -- have caught the scent of a familiar sham that leads to the lair of frustration. As a result, people are beginning to understand that the American economic-political game is a charade and a dead-end for them: A dream, quite logically, still deferred. Given the continuation of the System, then, the past is the future; a grim prospect that the poor and disadvantaged are slowly realizing they must organize against if they are to ever have government of the people, for the people, and most important, by the people.

Higgins, Flora (Rutgers University)

SYMPHONY HALL - NEWARK'S PALACE OF ENCHANTMENT

Newark's Symphony Hall is world-renowned as one of America's finest halls for the performing arts. It is an asset of which Newark is justly proud; it has superior acoustics, unobstructed views, a vast capacity, and a rare opulent beauty. The history of the hall reflects the vicissitudes of the city. The activities at Symphony Hall have been a great force for good, and although it was not fiscally self-sufficient - the arts rarely are - the hall has known great triumphs. After the city of Newark bought and renovated the hall in 1964, it again provided entertainment of the highest quality. When it fell into decline in this past decade, which included closing briefly for code violations, a group of public officials and persons from the arts, business, labor and the private sector joined forces to develop and implement a longrange plan for Symphony Hall as a Center for the Performing Arts. This cooperative effort is moving toward that goal with determination, energy, and vision.

James, Sharpe (Councilman from the South Ward)

THE SOUTH WARD SINCE 1967... A CHANGING COMMUNITY

Since 1967 the South Ward in the City of Newark has changed from a predominantly white (Jewish), aging population to an almost entirely black population that is composed of larger families. Forty percent of the neighborhood's population is 19 years of age or younger. The ward has three distinct neighborhoods, namely Weequahic, Upper Clinton Hill, and Lower Clinton Hill. Historically, Weequahic was a middle-class residential community with attractive homes, beautiful lawns, and tree-lined streets contributing to its suburban appearance. Clinton Hill is characterized by closely spaced, large three-story houses along tree-lined streets. Lower Clinton Hill will require an extensive rehabilitation program coupled with spot clearance and redevelopment in the face of rapid deterioration. The construction of high-rise housing, increasing densities, illegal conversions of one-family housing units, rising maintenance costs, as well as the slashing through of Route 78 and the now defunct Route 75 have caused deterioration in the community. Reasons for optimism include HDRC and

Urban Task Force programs with target areas which have proven highly successful in rehabilitating homes. In concert with new lighting, streets and sidewalks, curbing, and tree trimming services, this may stabilize neighborhoods.

Johnston, William L. (New Jersey Housing Finance Agency)

THE NEW JERSEY HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY:

A DECADE OF HOUSING PRODUCTION IN NEWARK

In the midst of public unrest in 1967, the New Jersey Housing Finance Agency was founded. Seen as one tool with which to combat urban deterioration, the Agency has made significant progress in meeting the need for decent housing in Newark. What has been achieved in Newark housing over the past decade is a result of a firm commitment by numerous entities to reversing a pre-1967 trend of deterioration and blight. Millions of public dollars have been invested and the New Jersey Housing Finance Agency has produced over 3,000 housing units in Newark, which represents more than \$100,000,000 of housing for Newark's low and moderate income citizens. To encourage positive development in the future, we need increased Federal subsidies as well as a continuance of the good personal and governmental relations between the Agency and the city.

Kaplan, Adele, James Credle, and Bruce Revis

THE DROP IN CENTER: 1970 - 1977

The Drop In Center at 55 Central Avenue in Newark, N. J. is a walk-in store front counseling and referral service staffed by Rutgers students. The Center has survived seven years of operation, a tribute to its powers of plasticity and adaptation. Over the years, the composition of the staff and client population, the governance of the Center, the concerns of the students, and the prevailing political identifications have been in flux. From 1970 to 1977 the Center moved from reflecting the politics of those college students who rejected traditional agencies and traditional mores and whose politics were confrontational to the outlook of its present staff of Vietnam veterans and law students, who are involved with political decision-making at the highest levels of government in so far as those decisions affect Viet Nam era veterans.

Kelley, James B. (Rutgers - the State University of New Jersey)

COOPERATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN NEWARK, 1971-75

The Council for Higher Education in Newark (CHEN) was organized as a fully funded (by the State of New Jersey) coordinating organization in August 1971, after several years as a voluntary group. It was composed of the four publicly supported institutions in Newark. During its four years of existence it played a leading role in the founding of the first publicly supported school of architecture in the state, the development of a graduate level cross-registration program, founding of the CHEN School (a day care facility), and the organization and creation of a public science high school within the Newark school system. In addition, it improved ancillary services, especially in academic areas, for the institutions, and over its lifetime received grants and funding of more than \$400,000 over and above its direct funding.

Kimmel, Howard, Maria Barden, Su-Ling Cheng, and John Droughton
(New Jersey Institute of Technology)

A SUMMER URBAN ENGINEERING PROGRAM FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Since 1971, with funding provided by National Science Foundation, Exxon Corporation, General Electric, and New Jersey Bell Telephone Company. N.J.I.T. has conducted summer-student science training programs in Urban Engineering. The program gives talented Newark youngsters an insight into the role of engineers and scientists in solving urban problems and affords them an opportunity to develop their potential in science and engineering. The urban engineering program stresses subjects such as water resource development, wastewater disposal and treatment, urban and transportation planning, energy resource systems, and computer science applications to these areas. The academic work culminates in a major student project, such as the construction of an ideal city, which integrates the various subject areas. The lecture portion of the program is augmented by seminars from guest speakers, relevant films, and field trips. This paper presents the various activities that make-up the program and reports on how the program affected student career choices. Student feedback on their experiences and impressions is also considered.

King, Robert L. (Aerospace Education, Newark Public Schools)

THE AEROSPACE EDUCATION AND

ADVENTURES IN INTERMODAL TRANSPORTATION CENTER

The Aerospace Education and Adventures in Intermodal Transportation Center is a supplementary facility going beyond the capability of classroom instruction. The Center uses aviation, space, intermodal transportation, and supporting agencies as motivational catalysts for improving the learning situation, and to impress upon the students the need to master the basics in all disciplines. The Center maintains a library and exhibits, and conducts seminars and workshops. The Center works closely with the local airports, aerospace industries, intermodal transportation and supporting industries in order to expose students and teachers to educational requirements in each area. The skills and expertise gained from the subjects that form the Center's daily program and extracurricular activities can be applied in other areas within the economy.

Kuperstein, Ira S. (New Jersey Institute of Technology)

PARKING IN NEWARK - 1967 TO 1977 - A NOTE

Parking can often be used as an indirect measure of the vitality of the Central Business District (CBD) of a city, and as an indicator of development trends. Parking trends and events in the CBD of Newark are traced for the decade 1967 to 1977, key events noted, and a series of implications on the past and future growth and development of the downtown area identified.

Laezza, John F. (Division of Local Government Services, State of New Jersey Department of Community Affairs)

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DIVISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND NEWARK

The Division of Local Government Services is a component of the Department of Community Affairs, which began operations as a department in 1967. The name of the Division was changed to its present one in 1972. While maintaining its traditional function of assuring fiscal integrity, the Division has integrated this concept with managerial, technical, and financial assistance to local governments. The work of the Division in serving the City of Newark is traced through such programs as General Revenue Sharing, the Municipal and School Qualified Bond Program, Urban Aid, Safe and Clean Neighborhoods, and Model Cities. The partnership between the Division and the City in the past decade provides a basis for continuing cooperation in the next ten years to win the battle against urban decay.

LaMonte, Edward (Center for Urban Affairs, University of Alabama in Birmingham)

A COMPARISON OF CIVIL DISORDERS IN TWO CITIES: BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, AND NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

On April 3, 1963, blacks changed the nature of race relations in Birmingham by initiating a demonstration against the rigid pattern of segregation in the city. Carefully planned, disciplined demonstrations continued for over one month, led by ministers who used churches as the staging ground for the marches. The protest ended only after the Federal government intervened and created channels of communication between the black leadership and a group of private white citizens. The resulting settlement marked the first modest modifications in the local system of segregation and influenced President Kennedy to propose the broadest civil rights legislation ever sent to Congress. The paper examines the 1963 demonstrations within the contexts of local government reform and previous failures to establish a biracial organization concerned with race relations. A comparison is made between the carefully planned events in Birmingham and the spontaneous outbreak in Newark. Some elements compared in both cities are the role of the clergy, behavior of police and other paramilitary forces, communications networks between rival or hostile groups and between the races, actions of state and Federal authorities. While legislation could deal with specific grievances of Birmingham blacks, it could not easily modify the conditions which underlay unrest in Newark, conditions typified by the ghetto itself. Today Birmingham confronts problems of older industrial cities such as Newark. No clear strategy of reform can be detected in either case.

Leland, George H. (Edwards and Kelcey, Inc)

NEWARK'S HIGHWAY NETWORK IN THE REGIONAL SYSTEM

The Newark area has a good highway system that provides access to the city from all directions, but it lacks the few elements that would connect with

its Central Business District. These planned "missing miles" are Route 21 Freeway, along the McCarter Highway corridor, and arterial traffic distributor along the Irvine Turner Boulevard-Hillside Avenue corridor between I-78 and I-280, and a connection from I-280 to McCarter Highway at Lock Street. These gaps are only one among many reasons why Newark has not achieved significant revitalization during the decade since the 1967 riots. However, it is a certainty that neither Newark nor any other city can be healthful without a good transportation system, of which highways and streets, serving buses, trucks, and automobiles are the most important element. No vital American city is without such a system. Suggested to complete the planning, design, and construction of the remaining elements of Newark's highway network is the establishment of a special task force of officials of the state and the city, and community and business leaders with the powers and the will to get the job done.

Lerner, Morris R. (Science High School)

HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SCIENCE HIGH SCHOOL

This paper deals with the events and factors which led to the establishment of the Science High School from the time the recommendation was made in the Health Professions Education Master Plan, a part of the New Jersey Plan for Higher Education-(Phase-III), to the final acceptance of the CHEN task force recommendation by the Newark Board of Education. The problems encountered in this process are described, as are other problems which surfaced after the pilot program was initiated. The school was originally intended to be housed in the Central High School building, but this became impossible and a move was made to a Rutgers Chemistry building at 40 Rector Street. The steps in this process are described. Other information is provided concerning the purpose of the school an indication of its philosophy and instructional strategies, and some evidence indicating the success of the program.

Lieberman, Jerome (Essex County College)

THE MISSION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN NEWARK'S REVITALIZATION:

A POLITICAL DILEMMA AND AN OPPORTUNITY

Newark has four major public higher educational institutions. Each is separately administered and directed by an autonomous body. An effort to facilitate greater coordination among the four campuses was attempted and failed with the demise of the Council for Higher Education in Newark in 1974. There is a great opportunity for Newark's 380,000 residents to benefit from the massive physical plant owned by the four public institutions of higher education. They have a talent bank of skilled bureaucrats and professional specialists in many areas. The talent bank also has an opportunity to apply its knowledge toward the education of thousands of residents as well as helping in a volunteer effort to re-establish the city's overall effectiveness and pride. Precedents exist for college and university cooperation and partnership with local inhabitants and officials. What is needed is a reorganization of the resources of the former CHEN members, channeling of qualified professionals into city-wide support efforts, and reorientation of professional educators toward a broader role for academia in the life and hope of

twentieth-century urban America. This paper will explain and justify these objectives, providing illustrations as to the methodology for achievement.

Lynch, Robert E. (New Jersey Institute of Technology)

GOODBYE, COLUMBUS AND HOWARD STREET:

TWO TALES OF A CITY

An interesting way of looking at a city is through the imaginative literature it has inspired. Philip Roth's Goodbye, Columbus (1959) and Nathan Heard's Howard Street (1968) are compelling accounts of life in Newark prior to the disorders of 1967. Though very different in subject and tone, both novels use the city not merely as a passive setting but as an active presence in their stories. Roth's book focuses on the explicit contrasts between Newark and its suburban alternative, and its hero eventually chooses not to follow the example of his fellow Jews who were moving out, but instead to remain, at least for a while, in the city. Heard's novel is a vivid account of life in the Central Ward, whose inhabitants have no choice but to try to survive the squalor and violence of the inner city. Heard wrote the book while in prison, and just before its publication, the 1967 riots broke out in the very neighborhood he was describing. Viewed together, these novels tell us much about the Newark of the fifties and sixties, about white flight and black rage in particular, and about the American urban dilemma in general.

Margulis, Harry L. (Rutgers - the State University of New Jersey)

PUBLIC HOUSING IN NEWARK: THE STRUGGLE TO SURVIVE

Public housing as it presently functions in the inner city is increasingly becoming untenable as a realistic solution to the problem of housing lower-income families. As the performance of the Newark Housing Authority (NHA) vividly shows, ill-advised palliative measures taken to equalize tenant rents and alleviate rising operating deficits have only exacerbated the financial crisis. Because the city is a "social-cost sink," a catch basin for the region's poor, the city and, in turn, the NHA, is forced to be the caretaker for a disproportionate share of the region's poor. This social-cost burden together with rising operating costs over which the NHA has limited control insures budgetary instability. Thus cyclical surpluses which are more imaginary than real and deficits in the NHA budgets are indicative of the inability of the agency to successfully cope with the problems arising from the social-cost sink.

McGuire, Frank G. (William G. Hetherington Co., Inc.)

IN-MIGRATION AND MOVEMENT OF NEWARK'S BLACKS, 1950-1970

The continuing concentration of blacks in American urban centers has made this phenomenon of internal migration important to city planners, municipal governments, and others. The present study examines a heretofore undefined aspect of black urban residential growth, namely, the dynamics involved in expansion of black areas of habitation in urbanized communities. Two conclusions are reached: (1) Enlargement of black residential sectors in urbanized settings is initiated from within a previously established matrix

and moves outward, always contiguously, the direction of growth determined by the presence or absence of factors such as existing commercial districts and viable, non-Negro neighborhoods; (2) Black residential areas in urban communities absorb new population at their perimeters, rather than accommodating in-migrants at their centers with subsequent pressure producing outward enlargement. In effect, expansion is concentrated along the periphery. The analysis employs information relating to the City of Newark, derived from the Federal decennial censuses from the period 1950-1970 as well as additional demographic data to produce a model of the essential mechanics involved in black urban residential growth that could be of significant value in the planning and delivery of municipal services.

Mills, Miriam K. (New Jersey Institute of Technology)

NEWARK HOSPITALS' RESPONSE TO COMMUNITY NEED -

A DECADE'S COMPARISON

This article examines and assesses changes in size, scope, and services of the major Newark hospitals over the past ten years. After considering the problem of inner-city poor in general, the article notes health delivery system alternatives and the consequences of the delivery pattern selected. The simple provision of services does not guarantee enthusiastic utilization. Only a recognition of the many restrictions perceived by the potential consumer can result in more responsive care. Particular attention is paid to the efforts of the Newark hospitals to respond to the communities' psycho-social needs by the establishment of psychiatric services, patient representatives, as well as the development of organized out-patient services, family planning, and alcoholism abuse programs. The Newark hospitals have, in the main, been responsive to their environment in the breadth of services and the steady increase of beds and admissions. Nonetheless, health care professionals will still have to encourage community residents to practice preventive medicine. Timely recognition of symptoms and knowledge of resource availability would facilitate utilization of services while the prospects for patient's recovery is still possible.

Myers, Peter L. (Essex County College)

BETWEEN THE LINES AND BEHIND THE TIMES:

THE MARGINAL IDENTITIES OF NEWARK WHITES

Newark whites are seen by others and by themselves as isolated, left out, and ranked low on a number of scales. The national image of Newark and of New Jersey cities in general is negative in the popular mind, and reinforced by jokes in the media. The visual quality of the environment is depressing and undistinctive. White working-class invisibility is pervasive. Newark whites are the poorest whites in Essex County, and have low-prestige occupations. Their position is comparable in economic and educational terms to that of the so-called middle-class Black community, so that they are no longer the sole occupants of the second rung of the social ladder. Portuguese are migrating out of Newark, but Italians are held back by loyalties to territory and peer group, which with their conservative life-style, is a barrier to upward mobility and contributes to their reputation.

Olcott, Edward S. (The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey)

AIR, LAND AND SEA TRANSPORTATION

A DECADE OF PROGRESS

During the past ten years, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey has been doing some exciting things in Newark. In brief, its massive investments in land, sea and air facilities have markedly strengthened Newark's transportation resource. The new Newark International Airport is not only an already important link in the region's air transport system, but also promises to become one of its brightest spots in the next decade. Port Newark and its sister port on Newark Bay - the Elizabeth Marine Terminal - make up the container capital of the world and are powerful attractions to industry and commerce. Excellent land transportation is provided by PATH, whose modern high speed trains have markedly improved the links between Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken and New York City. These improvements have not been easy. They have required years of dedication, planning, construction and coordination among concerned officials in the City of Newark, the State of New Jersey, The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey and others, including the United States Government, the New Jersey Turnpike Authority, and ConRail.

Palmer, Robert (Center for Occupational Education Experimentation and Demonstration)

A STATE-LEVEL RESPONSE TO THE RIOTS:

THE CENTER FOR OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION ON BROADWAY

In its report on the 1967 riots, the Governor's Select Commission on Civil Disorder said a fresh approach was needed to repair the educational breakdown in Newark's schools and urged action by the State Government. One fresh approach that resulted is the State Department of Education's Center for Occupational Education Experimentation and Demonstration (COED), located at 223 Broadway in Newark. EOED conducts a shared-time occupational education program for students from area secondary schools. It is demonstrating and experimenting with occupational curriculums and teaching methods to determine the best programs for urban youth at the secondary school level. It aims to serve as a catalyst for educational reform by developing model programs of career education leading to entry-level employment or further education. COED is housed in a new facility constructed adjacent to the Newark Skills Center. Planning for COED began in 1968 in recognition of the need for new secondary school approaches. The plans were based on the success of the innovative adult training programs at the Skills Center, which the State Department of Education had been operating since 1965. COED was opened in 1974 and is demonstrating that, despite severe inner-city problems, meaningful education can take place.

Parker, Clarence (Newark's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control Program)

THE PROBLEM OF CHILDHOOD LEAD

POISONING IN NEWARK, THEN & NOW

Since early in 1969, no child has died in Newark due to lead poisoning,

primarily because of a joint effort of screening, treatment, prevention and follow-up, undertaken by the City of Newark and the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey following the deaths of three children with lead poisoning. The incidence of lead poisoning in Newark then bordered on epidemic proportions, and known cases appear to be only the tip of the iceberg. Of more than 31,000 children screened for lead poisoning since 1971, 2,433 were detected to have blood-lead levels higher than 49 micrograms. Federal funding has dwindled in recent years and does not permit the problem to be properly addressed. A wide gap exists between available resources and what is needed to conduct a comprehensive, well-rounded program. Of increasing concern is inadequate research conducted to determine the effects of low levels of lead absorption upon children. Current resources are inadequate to mount a satisfactory attack upon environmental sources of lead hazards, resulting in repeated hospitalizations of children. City ordinances do not fully address the problem, resulting in inadequate enforcement. Although progress has been made, the lead poisoning problem is still very much alive due to apathy and complacency. Unless the gap in services is filled, Newark may well look forward to the return of those days prior to the advent of Federal support when it was not unusual to read of deaths due to lead poisoning.

Phifer, Betty (Livingston College, Rutgers University)

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY;

AN AGENT OF SOCIAL REFORM

Pre-school education in Newark during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century was related to the development of the kindergarten within the context of social reform movements. The kindergarten was an innovative, pre-school educational reform. It was accepted and promoted by private individuals and organizations, and later by public educators and administrators. The kindergarten was used as a means to accomplish the goals of inculcating cultural and moral values, eliminating conditions of poverty, and improving community life. This relationship emerged during and after a period of social change within the Newark community. In the 1960's, a similar relationship appeared through the development of pre-school programs just prior to, during, and after the 1967 civil disorders in Newark. Between 1965 and 1975, the Board of Education sponsored Head Start programs in the public schools, and the Newark Pre-School Council initiated pre-kindergarten classes in various neighborhoods. These pre-school programs were established in response to the need for social change in Newark. This paper explores the similar characteristics and issues of pre-school education during this period and at the turn of the century.

Phillips, W. M. Jr. (Graduate School of Education, Rutgers University)

MOBILIZATION OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY

This paper reports on some aspects of the radicalization of the Newark Black community around the general issues of educational policy determination between 1958 and 1972. A sociological approach to the Black community -- avoiding the traditional perspectives of deviancy, psychopathology, and disorganization -- is used to collect and analyze data on voluntary associations, critical events affecting Black citizens, and participation in public meetings of the Board of Education. The

emergent structure of the Black community concerned with educational issues is organized conceptually into voluntary associations classified according to scope or areal affiliation, single or multiple-purpose concern, and ideology. The findings show that participation by Black voluntary associations in educational affairs was found largely in a relatively small cadre of associations; that this cadre involved associations of diverse attributes; and that Black voluntary association participation in public meetings of the Board of Education during this time period was, in general, uneven and irregular. It is concluded that the urban Black community possesses an organizational structure capable of being radically or at least effectively mobilized for concerted participation in matters of public policy.

Roman, Margaret (St. Ann's-Newark)
O'Connell, Jane (Rutgers University-Newark)

THE ROLE OF A CATHOLIC SCHOOL IN A CHANGING NEIGHBORHOOD

During the years 1967-69 St. Ann's was deteriorating as an educational institution. After the outbreak of racial violence in the summer of '67, the composition of the neighborhood changed rapidly. As white people moved to the fringes of Newark and the suburbs, the once integrated neighborhood surrounding St. Ann's became nearly all black. The majority of the students in the school was now black, yet all the teachers were white. Between 1969 and 1971 there was an entire changeover of teachers at St. Ann's, both lay and religious. This new faculty sought to revamp the existent educational program into one that was innovational and directed toward meeting the individual needs of each child.

Rush, Benjamin F. Jr. (New Jersey Medical School, CMDNJ)

A PICTORIAL ESSAY OF NEWARK AND ITS MEDICAL SCHOOL 1967-1977

Over almost the entire period from 1968 to the present, I have maintained a pictorial record of the growth of the Medical School beginning with the construction of the interim campus and the many changes in the Martland Hospital. In addition, I have recorded the gradual changing character of Newark itself over this period, including the deterioration of many areas and the gradual rehabilitation of others. The resulting picture-story portrays the interwoven themes of the growth of the Medical School, the changes of the neighborhood around it and in the city as a whole. A number of secondary themes are touched upon including the effect of fire on change in the city. Also presented are the evidences of new cultures and new orientations of ethnic groups, the peculiar form of some new inner-city architectures, and the failure of massive high-rise public housing with the gradual emergence of a different approach to this problem.

Schachter, Robert A. (Planner and Development Consultant to the Health Professions)

NEWARK BORN AGAIN -- SUPPORT THROUGH A NEW HEALTH CARE SYSTEM --HMO

The coming of a renaissance of Newark can be greatly accelerated by a

Health Maintenance Organization such as Compre Health which is a vital Health Care Delivery System. This network of major hospitals, health centers, and providers, strengthened through help from the local HSA, the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, the New Jersey Medical School, and other leading institutions and individuals, such as Mayor Kenneth Gibson and Dr. James Cowan, President of United Hospitals, is a great economic and social force. I propose that many cities suffering from socio-economic problems see hope in the comprehensive health and social services being structured and administered by an organization known as Compre Health, the HMO for the City of Newark. Renewed interest in establishing or maintaining present commerce and industry and expanding new industry has always resulted from improved health conditions in Newark. Compre Health will succeed because of the support and leadership of the aforementioned individuals in addition to other community leaders whose interest has been sought. Added strength would be acquired from a proposed foundation that would finance evaluation, research, and development programs. Newark's history has been one of being born again and again and again. Take heart America, We Shall Overcome!

Schaper, Leonard W. Jr. (New Jersey Institute of Technology)

FORECASTING NEWARK'S FUTURE: THE SIMULATION MODEL

The simulation model gives the decision maker a powerful tool for the analysis of possible outcomes of proposed policy alternatives. The model of Newark has its basis in Forrester's Urban Dynamics, but only the computational method used here is similar to that highly flawed work. Completely new models for housing, population, industry, and government have been formulated and calibrated for the period 1950-1970. Policy alternatives can be introduced at any year, and the outcome is projected to 1990. The value of the simulation model is not that it renders exact forecasts; it does not, but rather it gives model builders and decision makers much greater insight into the workings of a city. From this insight will come hopefully the kinds of programs necessary to revitalize the cities.

Scott, James (Rutgers-Newark College of Arts and Science)

PLANNING AND POLITICS IN A

BLACK CITY'S SEARCH FOR SCHOOL REFORM

The most important factor affecting public education between 1965-76 was ethnicity. Demands by blacks for political control of City Hall supposedly would improve the quality of education and divert educational opportunities and benefits to blacks. It was assumed by the citizenry that reform would flow from political control and the "sensitivity" of black Board of Education members and administrators. School reform not only was not attained, but also deep-seated problems remained such as inadequate pupil stations, which crippled operations of schools. The Newark experience documents that ethnic control does not necessarily lead to reform in educational institutions, and that planning is essential to selection of goals and allocation of resources. Control of political leverage by an ethnic group may contribute to diminishing solidarity about educational goals and imperatives.

Shukur, Arthur (New Jersey Institute of Technology)

COLLEGE BOUND: A JOINT PROGRAM INVOLVING NEW JERSEY

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

The program is designed to prepare selected participants for college entrance and, in so doing, to create a much needed model of academic success at Central High School. The participants attend some of their classes at New Jersey Institute of Technology and they are academically helped by tutors who are students at NJIT. While in the program they are accorded all the privileges of NJIT's students. They are given special courses and they are helped in numerous ways to think of themselves as future college students. The program's initial success has prompted generous support from private foundations.

Smithberg, Eugene H. (New Jersey Institute of Technology)

NJIT: A BROADENING OF COMMITMENT AND MISSION

The onset of the 1967 riots found NJIT already in transition. Known then as Newark College of Engineering, it was building a virtually new campus adjacent to its traditional site on High Street. The riots accelerated the College's outreach through various programs in order to shape an enrollment base that would better reflect the local community. The addition of the New Jersey School of Architecture and of new degree programs in industrial administration, computer science, and environmental engineering, prompted the change of the institution, in name and in structure, to the New Jersey Institute of Technology in 1975.

Sparks, Richard F. (School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University at Newark)

CRIME AND CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION IN NEWARK, 1966-76

Even before the riots which shook the city in 1967, Newark was generally believed to have one of the worst crime problems of any city in the United States. In one sense this reputation was thoroughly justified: Newark's government was notorious for its corruption and its hospitality to so-called "organized" crime. But the crime problems most generally associated with Newark were not related to corruption and its concomitants; instead, they concerned crimes of interpersonal violence and theft, in particular "street crime" such as aggravated assault and robbery. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, which reported in 1967, presented data which suggested that for offenses of this kind, Newark had the highest crime rates of any comparable city in the United States. In part because of this, Newark was one of eight American cities selected for the "high impact" crime reduction program, a Federally-funded effort to reduce stranger-to-stranger violence and burglary by 20 per cent over a five-year period. In recent years, an alternative measure of crime has been developed: this is the victimization survey, in which random samples of the general public are interviewed and asked directly about crimes which may have been committed against them. The published results of these surveys raise many methodological problems of interpretation. They suggest, however, that (a) the rates of interpersonal violence and theft in Newark in the early 1970's were actually lower than similar rates in other major American cities; and (b) that crime and victimization

rates may actually have decreased in Newark in the years 1972-74. There thus appears to have been a disjunction between the reality of crime in Newark, and widely-shared perceptions of crime in Newark. There are several possible explanations for this disjunction. Demographic and social changes in the city since 1960 appear to be important; so do shifts in the locus of political power. Decreased emphasis, at a national level, on crime as a social problem, may also have played a part in changing attitudes to crime in Newark, in the years since 1970.

Tractenberg, Paul L. (Rutgers Law School and the Education Law Center, Inc.)

PUPIL PERFORMANCE IN BASIC SKILLS

IN THE NEWARK SCHOOL SYSTEM SINCE 1967

This paper examines the progress of pupil performance in two basic skills areas -- reading and mathematics -- in the Newark school system over the past decade. Annual average citywide test scores for third- and sixth-graders in reading and for seventh-graders in mathematics from 1967-1976 are compared to national norms. Results show that while there has been some increase in overall pupil performance scores, especially over the past four years, the increase is modest -- scores fall at least one year below grade level and are well below national norms. Test results also suggest that the gap between actual and tested grade level tends to increase the longer the student is in the school system. Appropriate action which should be taken by the State Department of Education to remediate this situation is discussed. Also discussed are pending legal actions which may serve as a means to assure Newark students of the right to an equal educational opportunity should the State fail to take proper corrective action.

Tsuda, Margaret (Newark, New Jersey)

A POET LOOKS AT NEWARK

From my volume Cry Love Aloud I have a poem inspired by the Newark riots of 1967 and one about Integrity House, the drug rehabilitation center in Lincoln Park. The "Old Jail on New Street" is a short distance from the NJIT campus. Thoughts of "Commitment in a City" came to me on the criss-crossing paths of Washington Park. The river of my volume Urban River is the Passaic as it winds through the view from my apartment window. "Mire! Mire! La Luna!" took place in my own North End neighborhood.

Vevier, Charles (College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey)

URBAN UNIVERSITY AND METROPOLIS - THE METROVERSITY

In our post-industrial age -- service oriented, education based, and metropolitan in scope -- the urban university is pressured to become an agent of social change. This involves it in analyzing social problems, rendering public service, and extending educational opportunities. In addition to conducting essential traditional programs, a humanistically concerned urban university would develop along three lines: adult education, a metropolitan communications system, and the metropolis as a campus. The urban university, as one component in a much larger, complex aggregate of social forces and institutions, would be a participant in the

Metroversity: a metropolitan planning, programming, and services group based upon long-term objectives and long-run public commitments. This article measures the validity of these concepts in light of the circumstances that exist in Newark and its region, and weighs its applicability to Newark.

Way, Curtis J. (Newark Institute of Urban Programs and NAACP)

TIERISM BREEDS TERRORISM

This is a political and historical commentary which incorporates notes given to the author by persons involved in the NAACP over the last ten years. The essence is that the administrative isolation of the leadership of Newark by persons pyramidally established in echelons (called tiers) causes people at the lower end to be denied access to decision makers. In turn, decision makers are unaware, except statistically, of the severity of problems in the city until too late. Since the police were the most visible representatives of the city's leadership, they consequently became the target. The article concludes by calling upon those in authority not to let the message of the loss of life and dollars in 1967 go unheard but instead to unite now to eliminate volatile social causal factors.

Williams, Hubert (Police Department, City of Newark)

NEWARK POLICE DEPARTMENT'S RESPONSE TO THE 1967 CRISIS AND SUBSEQUENT DISORDERS

With data gleaned almost exclusively from the files of the Newark Police Department, this paper attempts to draw conclusions about the initial reaction and lack of preparation of the police during Newark's great riot of 1967. The paper also discusses the department's vast improvement in its manner of response and preparation for civil disorders. The short- and long-range objectives of the department that have evolved since 1967 are also presented.

Winters, Stanley B. (New Jersey Institute of Technology)

TURBULENT DECADE: NEWARK SINCE THE RIOTS

Changes in Newark since the 1967 riots have probably been more massive than in any other decade in the city's modern history. These changes include the built environment, the racial and ethnic composition of the resident population and local government, the city's relationship with the state and Federal governments, and its image and reputation. Many changes, including changes in economic function and employment, were underway before 1967, as was exploitation of Newark's geographic location for transportation purposes. Highlights of these changes are described as are the more significant political developments in an entity whose eventual shape is still too nebulous to forecast with accuracy.

Wisbeski, Lawrence G. (New Jersey Institute of Technology)

POLICE-PUERTO RICAN RIOTS: NEWARK 1974

This article deals with several days of turmoil in New Jersey's largest city that began on September 1, 1974. Following the clashes between police and Puerto Ricans at a Labor Day festival in Branch Brook Park, members of the Puerto Rican community were recognized by civil authorities, and for the first time city officials conferred meaningfully with representatives of the city's approximately 75,000 Spanish-speaking residents. The causes, the participation of various individuals, and the aftermath and consequences of the civil unrest need careful examination.

Wolfson, Edward A. (Clinical Campus, SUNY-Binghamton)

MEDICAL PRACTICE AND TRAINING - NEWARK AFTER 10 YEARS

From a health/medical perspective, the 1967 Newark riots were extremely significant because they focused national as well as local attention on the importance of socio-economic, environmental, political, ethnic, and the legal-ethical as well as purely medical determinants of health care. If Newark or other urban areas were to manage their enormous health problems, a new type of physician, trained not only to cope with disease entities, but also trained to deal with human factors, would have to emerge. The traditional educational and training process of the neophyte physician was doing relatively little to ease the situation and it was necessary to develop an inclusive and obligatory primary (or general) care undergraduate program to deal with these vital "non-medical" issues. Accordingly, an interdisciplinary combined didactic-clinical mandatory senior clerkship, the Practice of Medicine, was introduced at the CMDNJ/New Jersey Medical School in July of 1976. The program attempted to define the body of knowledge, skills and attitudes generically applicable to the actual practice of medicine; the goals, objectives, and format of the program will be described along with the results of the evaluation.

EACH A PHOENIX

From the ashes of
dead loves
I rise to
love anew.

In the cold coals of
dull disappointments
I grow fresh wings to
soar in hope again.

From still-smoking embers of
total defeats
I come forth to
build a new city.

I am the Phoenix—
not a bird from
half-forgotten legend
but

Everyman who
loves
hopes
builds!

by Margaret Tsuda
from Cry Love Aloud

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